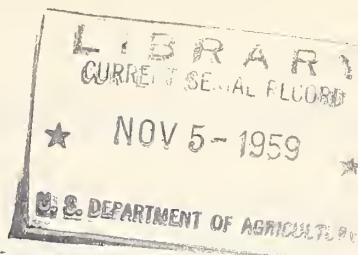


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## INTRODUCTION OF NEW REGIONAL INDEXES FOR FOOD CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

Reprinted From  
The National Food Situation  
July 1959

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION OF NEW REGIONAL INDEXES FOR FOOD CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS 1/

Food consumption analysis has grown in depth and scope as new measures have been developed and new techniques applied. The three new regional cross-section indexes, presented in tables 4 through 18, were developed as a new tool for analysis of food consumption trends and patterns. 2/ This article explains the make-up and use of the three sets of regional indexes and indicates some areas of analysis to which they are pertinent.

These indexes are based on average consumption of foods in households grouped by family income size within urbanization categories, and by region, as reported in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. One of the sets of regional indexes, tables 4 through 8, measures variation in food consumption valued at retail level, and the food groupings match those of the well-known time-series index of per capita food consumption. The other two sets measure variations in terms of farm commodities, and their food groupings match those of the time-series index of per capita food use of farm commodities. 3/ Of these two sets, one, tables 9 through 13, covers food from all sources, the other, tables 14 through 18, covers purchased food only.

The regional cross-section indexes were developed to help appraise the effect on overall food consumption of variation in consumption of individual foods in households with different income, urbanization, and region characteristics. Current value of consumption of each food item, available in the basic reports of the 1955 survey, cannot do the job because local price and quality differences confuse comparisons among groups of households. In the new indexes each food item consumed is valued at the same price for all groups of households. Differences by income group within a region and differences among urbanization categories and regions represent consumption differences, ignoring price and quality variations for a given commodity.

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(Text continued on page 33.)

1/ By Robert J. Lavell, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ The U. S. indexes for all food were published in the article "Civilian Use of Farm Foods," in the February 1959 issue of the National Food Situation along with a brief description of their construction. The indexes were developed by statistical assistants Leva Taylor and Helen Eklund with assistance of other clerical staff of S&HR Branch.

3/ The retail time-series index is published regularly in the National Food Situation in table 1, and in the annual supplements to Agriculture Handbook 62, Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52. The index of per capita food use is derived from the civilian food use subindex of the master index of supply and utilization of farm commodities. It is published in the supplements to Agriculture Handbook 62 and in supplements to Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities.

Table 4.--UNITED STATES: Cross-section indexes of per person food consumption (retail level) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

		(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)											
		Livestock						Crops					
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food	Meat	Poul-try	Eggs	Dairy prod-	All live-	Grain prod-	Fats and oils	Sugar and sirups	Fruits and vegetables	Vegetables	Potato-sweet	toes
		2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/	12/	13/
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Households of 2 or more persons	99	100	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	99
Under 2,000	82	74	89	92	78	81	109	96	90	68	76	93	83
2 - 3,000	93	94	90	95	91	92	104	93	95	84	90	103	93
3 - 4,000	96	95	89	98	97	95	101	97	103	92	97	109	98
4 - 5,000	102	104	96	99	106	102	97	98	102	103	102	105	102
5 - 6,000	105	109	109	101	107	106	100	101	103	110	104	98	104
6 - 8,000	110	112	113	105	110	110	97	104	107	120	109	104	109
8 - 10,000	111	110	110	108	111	111	91	115	113	134	114	95	112
10,000 and over	119	119	130	117	120	121	91	120	111	144	130	94	118
URBAN													
All households	102	106	113	97	99	103	93	98	95	107	106	94	101
Households of 2 or more persons	102	105	112	97	99	103	93	98	95	104	105	94	101
Under 2,000	83	90	104	83	64	83	94	83	78	76	79	82	82
2 - 3,000	90	96	96	88	82	90	96	86	84	79	92	89	89
3 - 4,000	96	98	101	92	95	96	94	95	91	98	100	96	96
4 - 5,000	101	104	106	92	104	101	94	94	95	103	106	95	101
5 - 6,000	107	111	124	102	106	109	95	100	99	111	107	90	104
6 - 8,000	111	112	119	104	110	111	97	105	105	121	113	98	110
8 - 10,000	109	107	119	109	106	109	87	113	108	135	115	85	111
10,000 and over	120	120	133	120	117	122	90	123	110	149	135	87	119
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	95	92	82	99	94	93	107	100	104	94	93	110	100
Households of 2 or more persons	95	92	81	97	94	92	108	99	103	93	92	109	99
Under 2,000	75	61	77	86	71	71	112	97	85	62	69	99	81
2 - 3,000	93	89	88	95	88	89	113	94	99	86	90	108	98
3 - 4,000	93	89	68	101	92	88	111	95	108	90	95	117	101
4 - 5,000	101	101	78	105	105	100	103	106	108	100	96	114	103
5 - 6,000	102	104	87	101	104	101	110	100	108	106	101	109	106
6 - 8,000	107	111	93	103	108	106	99	101	108	122	106	111	109
8 - 10,000	116	116	99	106	123	115	98	118	120	134	119	109	119
10,000 and over	113	101	129	100	134	114	97	116	108	129	110	116	112
FARM													
All households	100	92	81	115	115	103	112	111	114	88	88	119	95
Households of 2 or more persons	99	92	81	113	115	103	112	111	114	88	86	119	95
Under 2,000	88	74	82	105	100	90	119	108	104	66	80	97	86
2 - 3,000	102	96	71	116	123	106	114	110	120	96	87	127	98
3 - 4,000	104	97	82	129	122	109	109	113	124	94	89	122	98
4 - 5,000	109	110	71	127	123	113	107	113	122	106	97	134	104
5 - 6,000	110	110	86	115	131	115	108	107	122	107	95	135	103
6 - 8,000	106	104	113	122	119	114	105	109	118	97	87	136	97
8 - 10,000	112	117	65	109	130	117	99	126	132	118	96	150	105
10,000 and over	125	139	139	118	147	138	97	106	119	129	107	124	111

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, using average retail prices in 1947-49. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. 2/ Includes fish. 3/ Excludes lard. 4/ Includes all ingredients in ice cream and condensed milk, excludes butter. 5/ Excludes corn sugar and sirup. 6/ Excludes peanuts and peanut butter. 7/ Includes melons. 8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 5.--NORTHEAST: Cross-section indexes of per person food consumption (retail level) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)														
		Livestock						Crops						
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food	Meat	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy prod-	All live-	Grain prod-	Fats and oils	Sugar and sirups	Fruits 7/	Vege- and tables	sweet- and pota-	Pota- toes	All crops 8/
		2/	3/	try	ucts	stock	ucts	oils	sirups	1/	8/	8/	8/	8/
ALL URBANIZATIONS														
All households	101	102	117	93	102	103	91	97	91	106	104	103	99	
Households of 2 or more persons	101	102	116	93	102	103	91	97	92	106	103	103	99	
Under 2,000	88	74	102	93	95	87	96	98	85	93	82	124	90	
2 - 3,000	97	101	85	93	101	98	101	91	93	93	94	117	95	
3 - 4,000	96	96	99	86	98	96	90	96	94	96	101	112	96	
4 - 5,000	100	102	118	88	104	102	89	89	87	102	103	97	96	
5 - 6,000	104	105	123	99	105	106	98	99	96	109	106	96	103	
6 - 8,000	108	112	140	97	103	110	92	99	98	117	103	98	102	
8 - 10,000	106	95	147	106	101	106	85	110	101	127	112	89	106	
10,000 and over	108	105	134	112	104	110	80	111	93	116	121	92	106	
URBAN														
All households	102	104	131	93	99	104	87	95	86	106	106	94	98	
Households of 2 or more persons	101	104	130	92	98	104	87	95	86	104	105	93	97	
Under 2,000	78	67	114	81	73	76	78	76	62	87	77	87	78	
2 - 3,000	93	97	106	87	92	95	90	84	88	85	96	96	90	
3 - 4,000	98	98	111	88	96	98	89	97	89	95	103	108	95	
4 - 5,000	100	104	128	85	104	104	88	89	83	101	106	89	95	
5 - 6,000	106	109	133	99	106	110	94	98	88	107	108	86	101	
6 - 8,000	109	114	161	100	99	113	92	101	97	114	102	92	102	
8 - 10,000	101	89	144	107	94	100	82	103	95	124	108	80	102	
10,000 and over	107	102	142	112	100	109	78	114	92	111	118	90	103	
RURAL NONFARM														
All households	98	96	85	89	106	96	97	100	101	107	96	120	102	
Households of 2 or more persons	98	96	85	89	105	96	97	99	100	106	96	120	101	
Under 2,000	90	68	96	81	108	86	110	116	95	87	90	147	97	
2 - 3,000	100	107	53	98	108	98	118	97	95	99	94	135	103	
3 - 4,000	88	85	71	78	93	84	89	89	100	94	96	111	96	
4 - 5,000	96	94	92	93	106	96	90	90	98	102	90	119	97	
5 - 6,000	100	97	101	94	104	98	106	100	110	113	97	113	106	
6,000 and over	108	115	91	92	115	109	90	102	103	125	108	115	108	
FARM														
All households	113	109	83	125	133	116	108	111	128	116	103	165	110	
Households of 2 or more persons	113	109	82	122	135	116	108	109	127	117	104	165	110	
Under 2,000	117	110	83	154	132	119	119	129	134	119	109	189	118	
2 - 3,000	115	120	70	128	137	122	111	122	124	119	94	197	110	
3 - 4,000	105	105	63	99	149	113	98	97	117	103	87	154	96	
4 - 5,000	111	127	72	112	101	111	102	98	140	117	110	161	113	
5 - 6,000	120	111	171	148	117	124	109	97	133	114	96	137	108	
6,000 and over	116	95	132	117	152	118	103	106	113	139	114	131	114	

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, using average retail prices in 1947-49. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes.

2/ Includes fish.

3/ Excludes lard.

4/ Includes all ingredients in ice cream and condensed milk, excludes butter.

5/ Excludes corn sugar and syrup.

6/ Excludes peanuts and peanut butter.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 6.--NORTH CENTRAL REGION: Cross-section indexes of per person food consumption (retail level) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

		(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)											
		Livestock						Crops					
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All	Meat	Poul- try	Eggs	Dairy	All	Grain	Fats	Sugar	Fruits	Vege- tables	and	All
	2/	3/	4/	5/	prod- ucts	live- stock	prod- ucts	oils	sirups	7/	tables	sweet- crops	8/
	107	111	95	104	111	110	99	105	110	114	103	118	105
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	107	111	95	104	111	110	99	105	110	114	103	118	105
Households of 2 or more persons	107	111	95	103	115	109	99	105	110	113	102	119	105
Under 2,000	100	96	104	119	109	104	99	98	117	103	85	118	98
2 - 3,000	102	108	69	103	117	106	99	102	104	98	92	124	97
3 - 4,000	101	104	80	98	108	102	105	102	111	100	92	133	102
4 - 5,000	104	109	89	98	113	106	99	104	108	104	98	119	102
5 - 6,000	110	117	112	101	114	113	101	103	106	116	103	113	106
6 - 8,000	112	115	104	104	116	113	98	106	112	117	110	120	110
8 - 10,000	112	113	85	99	118	111	91	118	124	141	114	117	116
10,000 and over	120	114	126	111	129	122	93	123	113	149	138	92	120
URBAN													
All households	109	113	106	99	111	110	96	104	105	117	112	108	108
Households of 2 or more persons	108	113	104	98	111	109	96	104	106	116	112	109	107
Under 2,000	100	108	107	118	87	101	92	96	106	109	102	101	103
2 - 3,000	96	110	69	83	102	100	86	93	85	88	100	107	91
3 - 4,000	103	106	98	90	106	103	102	102	107	102	105	125	105
4 - 5,000	103	107	106	94	109	105	99	97	104	105	102	114	103
5 - 6,000	110	118	130	102	109	114	94	103	105	114	105	103	105
6 - 8,000	112	116	99	102	117	112	98	105	112	118	116	112	111
8 - 10,000	113	114	91	102	115	111	88	118	122	147	120	104	119
10,000 and over	122	120	119	115	125	123	92	125	114	155	146	84	123
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	102	105	81	101	109	103	103	103	108	107	91	123	102
Households of 2 or more persons	101	105	80	100	110	103	103	102	107	104	90	123	101
Under 2,000	87	81	95	103	91	88	107	89	99	84	72	114	89
2 - 3,000	103	104	59	110	114	102	111	106	110	99	96	131	105
3 - 4,000	93	97	58	97	98	92	109	94	110	92	77	141	97
4 - 5,000	101	106	59	96	111	102	98	112	111	97	93	117	99
5 - 6,000	109	116	91	94	115	109	114	98	101	123	102	117	108
6,000 and over	108	103	119	98	120	110	97	110	114	127	97	124	108
FARM													
All households	111	113	82	125	137	120	105	112	128	110	87	147	101
Households of 2 or more persons	111	112	83	125	137	120	105	112	128	110	88	147	101
Under 2,000	112	100	104	133	139	118	108	107	138	112	96	133	106
2 - 3,000	112	110	76	129	148	122	109	113	131	111	79	143	100
3 - 4,000	111	109	68	137	142	120	107	117	136	110	84	142	102
4 - 5,000	113	123	71	121	136	123	102	119	123	111	90	148	101
5 - 6,000	110	113	70	113	140	118	107	112	120	104	89	158	100
6,000 and over	112	123	112	112	129	125	101	113	124	108	79	164	98

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, using average retail prices in 1947-49. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes.

2/ Includes fish.

3/ Excludes lard.

4/ Includes all ingredients in ice cream and condensed milk, excludes butter.

5/ Excludes corn sugar and sirup.

6/ Excludes peanuts and peanut butter.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 7.--SOUTH: Cross-section indexes of per person food consumption (retail level) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)														
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock							Crops						
	All food	Meat	Poultry	Eggs	Dairy prod-	All live-	prod-	Grain and	Fats and	Sugar and	Fruits and	Vegetables	and sweet-	Potato
	2/	3/			4/	5/	6/				7/			All
														8/
ALL URBANIZATIONS														
All households	89	83	93	97	81	86	109	97	98	77	89	83	93	
Households of 2 or more persons	88	83	91	96	81	85	109	95	97	76	88	83	92	
Under 2,000	74	66	82	82	65	72	114	95	81	51	66	76	75	
2 - 3,000	86	83	103	88	72	83	108	86	92	72	82	85	88	
3 - 4,000	90	83	94	103	84	86	108	93	103	78	91	86	94	
4 - 5,000	98	97	78	113	94	94	107	99	108	94	103	93	104	
5 - 6,000	99	96	97	108	92	95	104	102	102	113	90	110	89	106
6 - 8,000	106	100	100	113	108	102	102	102	102	113	113	118	77	112
8 - 10,000	107	108	99	119	111	107	98	106	112	114	114	76	111	
10,000 and over	120	114	114	137	106	112	106	125	121	158	138	88	133	
URBAN														
All households	93	96	110	95	81	91	99	91	93	86	94	77	94	
Households of 2 or more persons	92	95	107	95	81	91	98	90	93	84	93	77	93	
Under 2,000	78	92	104	71	50	78	100	78	72	59	69	70	75	
2 - 3,000	86	92	116	86	66	85	102	83	82	67	82	77	85	
3 - 4,000	88	86	106	95	83	87	96	86	92	77	85	75	88	
4 - 5,000	97	102	87	102	90	94	98	92	99	91	107	85	102	
5 - 6,000	100	96	102	106	96	96	95	101	110	96	109	80	105	
6 - 8,000	110	105	115	111	112	106	95	103	110	119	117	78	113	
8 - 10,000	106	109	104	112	111	107	102	106	114	117	107	81	111	
10,000 and over	126	116	142	152	104	118	105	131	124	184	138	81	139	
RURAL NONFARM														
All households	85	74	80	98	74	78	117	96	101	74	87	91	94	
Households of 2 or more persons	84	74	78	97	74	78	116	95	100	74	85	92	93	
Under 2,000	69	53	67	82	58	63	117	95	79	51	61	83	76	
2 - 3,000	83	73	102	84	67	76	111	84	75	80	91	90		
3 - 4,000	90	80	76	110	83	83	124	96	114	80	94	104	102	
4 - 5,000	99	93	69	120	98	95	118	105	120	96	100	100	107	
5 - 6,000	97	95	87	116	81	92	117	104	117	79	110	104	108	
6,000 and over	106	98	78	118	105	98	110	102	117	113	127	76	117	
FARM														
All households	86	70	77	102	93	85	119	109	102	61	83	84	86	
Households of 2 or more persons	86	70	76	101	92	85	119	109	102	61	83	84	86	
Under 2,000	77	59	73	91	83	77	122	107	90	44	72	74	76	
2 - 3,000	92	81	65	105	101	90	117	102	113	77	88	97	93	
3 - 4,000	95	80	96	122	98	95	114	115	115	73	91	103	94	
4 - 5,000	101	81	74	143	102	95	113	110	114	95	104	105	105	
5 - 6,000	104	97	104	93	109	102	116	107	123	89	106	94	105	
6,000 and over	97	88	74	123	102	96	105	107	114	83	104	77	98	

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, using average retail prices in 1947-49. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes.

2/ Includes fish.

3/ Excludes lard.

4/ Includes all ingredients in ice cream and condensed milk, excludes butter.

5/ Excludes corn sugar and sirup.

6/ Excludes peanuts and peanut butter.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 8.--WEST: Cross-section indexes of per person food consumption (retail level) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)												
	Livestock							Crops					
	All food	Meat	Poul- try	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts	All live- stock	Grain prod- ucts	Fats and oils	Sugar and sirups	Fruits and vegetables	Vege- tables	Sweet- crops	Pota- toes
	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/	12/	13/	14/
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	109	113	92	113	111	109	98	104	101	114	114	90	110
Households of 2 or more persons	109	113	92	113	112	109	99	105	101	113	113	91	109
Under 2,000	97	95	70	105	104	96	101	102	94	100	98	102	100
2 - 3,000	98	95	78	113	102	96	103	100	89	89	110	94	104
3 - 4,000	102	110	63	115	104	101	103	94	99	92	103	92	103
4 - 5,000	107	107	94	107	112	104	100	104	105	113	113	88	112
5 - 6,000	106	115	92	106	115	109	96	93	101	117	102	76	105
6 - 8,000	114	112	90	119	111	109	101	109	102	137	125	94	120
8 - 10,000	123	134	124	128	114	126	93	128	103	142	133	67	119
10,000 and over	136	152	154	127	129	143	90	125	122	153	135	159	127
URBAN													
All households	107	110	90	106	108	106	95	102	98	117	114	80	109
Households of 2 or more persons	107	111	90	107	109	106	95	102	99	116	113	82	108
Under 2,000	91	88	56	105	98	89	88	102	88	101	103	84	97
2 - 3,000	87	85	49	105	87	82	97	84	76	85	104	83	97
3 - 4,000	99	111	59	101	103	99	102	91	95	89	103	85	101
4 - 5,000	104	102	78	99	113	99	97	99	100	110	113	164	113
5 - 6,000	107	117	109	101	111	110	94	93	98	120	103	76	105
6 - 8,000	111	100	77	114	114	103	102	109	102	142	122	85	120
8 - 10,000	122	129	143	124	109	125	82	130	101	143	129	152	119
10,000 and over	132	147	155	127	125	139	90	122	125	154	131	94	123
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	113	122	95	122	111	114	106	107	104	102	120	107	114
Households of 2 or more persons	113	121	97	123	112	113	108	109	105	102	119	106	114
Under 2,000	87	83	82	76	80	83	113	99	81	75	92	101	94
2 - 4,000	110	113	82	128	114	109	106	106	100	95	117	107	111
4 - 6,000	112	119	109	123	114	114	105	108	112	103	109	99	113
6,000 and over	140	170	131	139	115	143	111	122	104	138	164	117	138
FARM													
All households	113	111	100	139	134	119	107	112	115	108	95	123	105
Households of 2 or more persons	113	111	101	137	134	119	107	112	115	107	94	122	104
Under 2,000	116	119	81	139	140	122	108	105	117	121	98	132	111
2 - 4,000	108	102	109	146	108	110	114	114	117	100	86	106	101
4 - 6,000	108	107	72	131	135	112	107	102	111	103	96	107	104
6,000 and over	116	123	100	140	127	124	101	124	126	108	108	133	108

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, using average retail prices in 1947-49. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes.

2/ Includes fish.

3/ Excludes lard.

4/ Includes all ingredients in ice cream and condensed milk, excludes butter.

5/ Excludes corn sugar and sirup.

6/ Excludes peanuts and peanut butter.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 9.--UNITED STATES: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, all sources) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)															
		Livestock							Crops						
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food	Meat ani- mals	Poul- try	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts	All live- stock	Grains 5/	Oil crops 6/	Sugar crops	Fruits	Vege- tables 7/	and sweet- crops 8/	Pota- toes	All crops	
	2/	3/	4/												
ALL URBANIZATIONS															
All households	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Households of 2 or more persons	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	101	101	100	99	101	100	100	
Under 2,000	84	78	89	91	85	83	131	72	102	73	81	91	88		
2 - 3,000	94	95	90	95	91	94	110	95	100	89	91	102	96		
3 - 4,000	96	96	89	98	95	95	99	108	103	94	94	106	97		
4 - 5,000	101	103	95	99	104	102	92	112	100	100	97	103	99		
5 - 6,000	105	108	110	101	105	107	92	111	99	108	101	98	102		
6 - 8,000	109	110	113	105	107	109	88	112	102	117	109	104	107		
8 - 10,000	109	108	111	108	111	109	81	112	104	124	112	94	109		
10,000 and over	117	116	131	117	121	119	81	105	98	128	132	95	114		
URBAN															
All households	102	104	113	97	98	103	88	104	93	98	107	93	99		
Households of 2 or more persons	101	104	112	96	98	103	86	104	93	97	106	93	98		
Under 2,000	85	90	103	83	68	86	100	82	86	69	88	81	82		
2 - 3,000	91	96	98	88	82	92	96	95	88	75	95	90	88		
3 - 4,000	95	97	100	92	93	96	91	106	96	88	97	99	93		
4 - 5,000	100	103	106	93	101	101	85	110	93	94	101	95	96		
5 - 6,000	107	109	123	102	105	109	85	112	94	103	107	90	101		
6 - 8,000	109	111	120	104	108	110	86	115	100	110	114	99	107		
8 - 10,000	107	105	119	109	106	107	77	110	102	124	114	84	108		
10,000 and over	118	117	133	120	119	120	78	105	97	127	139	91	114		
RURAL NONFARM															
All households	96	94	82	99	95	93	111	107	104	104	90	107	102		
Households of 2 or more persons	95	94	81	98	95	93	111	108	103	103	88	108	101		
Under 2,000	76	65	77	86	79	72	136	73	95	69	72	98	86		
2 - 3,000	94	92	87	95	88	91	122	107	102	97	88	108	102		
3 - 4,000	93	91	68	101	92	90	108	117	105	101	89	114	101		
4 - 5,000	101	102	79	105	106	101	100	121	109	106	87	113	102		
5 - 6,000	102	103	88	101	103	101	105	121	104	114	92	106	106		
6 - 8,000	108	111	92	103	104	106	90	114	104	142	103	111	113		
8 - 10,000	114	116	100	106	120	114	92	130	115	122	114	110	115		
10,000 and over	112	101	132	100	127	110	92	111	100	139	101	114	115		
FARM															
All households	102	96	81	115	117	102	131	73	128	104	88	117	102		
Households of 2 or more persons	102	96	81	114	117	101	131	73	128	104	88	116	102		
Under 2,000	91	80	83	105	107	90	154	59	123	79	85	94	94		
2 - 3,000	105	101	71	116	123	104	131	74	132	116	85	126	105		
3 - 4,000	105	101	82	129	118	106	121	82	134	106	88	122	103		
4 - 5,000	111	112	70	127	123	112	112	93	127	120	96	131	109		
5 - 6,000	111	111	86	115	125	112	111	83	131	130	89	132	109		
6 - 8,000	109	107	113	121	115	112	110	81	126	112	85	133	102		
8 - 10,000	113	118	65	109	133	114	99	87	141	133	91	146	110		
10,000 and over	125	137	114	118	130	130	96	94	129	129	105	119	112		

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food. 2/ Farm foods only, excludes fish. 3/ Includes lard. 4/ Includes butter. 5/ Includes corn used for sugar and sirup. 6/ Includes all peanuts. 7/ Includes melons. 8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 10.--NORTHEAST: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, all sources) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)

Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock										Crops				
	All food	Meat	ani-	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy prod-	All live-	Grains	Oil	Sugar	Fruits	Vege-	toes	Pota-	
	2/	2/	mals	try	4/	ucts	stock	5/	6/	crops	crops	7/	8/	9/	
	3/														
ALL URBANIZATIONS															
All households	100	100	119	93	104	102	80	95	87	100	102	105	96		
Households of 2 or more persons	100	100	118	93	104	102	80	96	88	99	101	106	96		
Under 2,000	87	74	102	92	100	85	93	90	89	90	86	125	91		
2 - 3,000	97	100	86	93	103	98	89	100	89	96	91	120	95		
3 - 4,000	94	94	100	86	99	95	81	99	89	96	95	111	93		
4 - 5,000	98	99	119	87	105	101	76	97	83	92	100	101	92		
5 - 6,000	104	102	126	99	106	106	84	104	90	105	101	99	100		
6 - 8,000	107	110	144	97	102	110	80	102	93	109	106	103	101		
8 - 10,000	104	94	151	106	104	104	74	94	96	116	108	88	102		
10,000 and over	106	100	139	112	107	108	69	98	86	93	123	96	100		
URBAN															
All households	101	100	136	93	103	104	76	89	80	93	108	98	94		
Households of 2 or more persons	101	100	136	92	103	104	75	91	80	92	107	96	93		
Under 2,000	76	65	116	80	82	77	68	70	65	76	76	89	76		
2 - 3,000	93	94	110	87	99	96	76	90	80	79	94	103	86		
3 - 4,000	96	96	116	88	99	98	79	96	84	90	102	108	92		
4 - 5,000	99	100	133	85	106	103	74	91	78	85	106	93	90		
5 - 6,000	106	105	139	99	108	109	80	95	80	96	110	91	97		
6 - 8,000	110	111	170	100	101	114	81	99	90	101	114	99	100		
8 - 10,000	100	87	152	107	100	100	72	94	87	113	105	81	98		
10,000 and over	105	97	152	111	107	108	68	91	84	92	124	95	99		
RURAL NONFARM															
All households	96	96	82	89	102	95	88	114	100	114	85	120	101		
Households of 2 or more persons	96	96	82	89	102	95	89	115	100	114	85	120	100		
Under 2,000	87	68	93	81	111	82	113	103	102	94	85	149	98		
2 - 3,000	100	106	50	98	105	98	107	120	98	117	82	133	105		
3 - 4,000	87	85	68	78	92	84	81	113	96	108	78	110	94		
4 - 5,000	94	92	87	93	102	94	81	116	93	107	81	120	96		
5 - 6,000	100	97	100	94	103	98	95	122	109	122	82	115	104		
6,000 and over	106	113	87	92	103	105	79	110	105	125	101	112	106		
FARM															
All households	112	110	78	125	127	112	106	98	133	134	93	164	113		
Households of 2 or more persons	112	110	77	122	127	112	107	98	133	134	94	164	113		
Under 2,000	117	112	77	154	132	118	124	138	127	94	187	117			
2 - 3,000	116	121	64	127	130	117	108	99	131	139	90	194	115		
3 - 4,000	105	106	59	99	134	106	97	86	120	127	80	152	102		
4 - 5,000	117	128	67	112	106	114	100	94	146	145	113	159	124		
5 - 6,000	118	110	173	148	105	121	103	91	134	133	84	134	111		
6,000 and over	113	94	125	117	145	112	96	98	134	158	94	128	117		

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

2/ Farm foods only, excludes fish.

3/ Includes lard.

4/ Includes butter.

5/ Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

6/ Includes all peanuts.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 11.--NORTH CENTRAL REGION: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, all sources) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)														
		Livestock					Crops							
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food	Meat ani- 2/	Poul- try 3/	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts 4/	All live- stock 5/	Grains crops 6/	Oil crops	Sugar crops	Fruits crops	Vege- tables 7/	Pota- toes sweet- potato 8/	All crops 9/	
ALL URBANIZATIONS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
All households	: 107	111	92	104	112	108	93	101	106	120	94	117	105	
Households of 2 or more persons	: 107	111	92	103	113	108	93	101	105	119	93	117	104	
Under 2,000	: 104	98	100	119	109	104	103	84	122	123	88	118	106	
2 - 3,000	: 104	109	66	103	116	105	95	95	106	112	88	122	100	
3 - 4,000	: 101	104	77	98	104	100	100	106	108	108	85	130	102	
4 - 5,000	: 103	109	86	98	110	105	91	105	104	106	84	115	98	
5 - 6,000	: 110	116	109	101	112	112	92	102	101	120	92	110	104	
6 - 8,000	: 110	115	100	104	114	112	88	110	105	122	95	119	107	
8 - 10,000	: 109	112	81	99	118	108	84	112	112	133	106	112	112	
10,000 and over	: 116	111	124	111	131	117	81	96	95	141	125	96	113	
URBAN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
All households	: 107	112	101	98	109	108	85	107	99	112	104	107	104	
Households of 2 or more persons	: 107	112	100	98	109	108	85	106	99	110	103	108	103	
Under 2,000	: 104	108	101	117	93	105	82	106	111	114	101	104	103	
2 - 3,000	: 97	110	67	83	104	100	80	90	89	92	94	105	90	
3 - 4,000	: 102	106	93	90	104	102	93	114	104	103	98	123	102	
4 - 5,000	: 102	107	102	94	104	104	89	108	98	100	89	109	97	
5 - 6,000	: 111	117	125	102	109	114	87	105	98	109	97	101	102	
6 - 8,000	: 109	115	95	101	115	111	86	114	102	111	101	112	105	
8 - 10,000	: 110	112	87	102	113	108	79	109	108	135	118	101	116	
10,000 and over	: 117	116	114	115	129	118	78	99	92	136	140	90	115	
RURAL NONFARM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
All households	: 103	106	78	101	107	102	97	106	106	125	82	121	105	
Households of 2 or more persons	: 102	105	78	100	107	102	96	108	104	122	80	121	103	
Under 2,000	: 90	84	90	103	91	89	98	84	109	99	71	112	92	
2 - 3,000	: 103	105	55	110	111	102	101	127	109	116	90	132	108	
3 - 4,000	: 94	98	57	97	95	93	107	105	104	107	68	137	99	
4 - 5,000	: 100	106	57	96	114	101	90	109	107	110	77	115	98	
5 - 6,000	: 107	113	88	94	110	107	98	107	93	138	87	111	107	
6,000 and over	: 109	104	116	98	119	108	89	114	108	154	86	122	112	
FARM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
All households	: 114	116	79	125	131	116	110	71	131	141	77	145	109	
Households of 2 or more persons	: 114	115	79	125	131	116	110	72	131	141	77	145	109	
Under 2,000	: 115	104	101	133	134	114	122	69	140	150	88	131	116	
2 - 3,000	: 114	113	73	129	142	117	116	70	133	143	69	141	108	
3 - 4,000	: 113	112	65	137	131	114	115	73	140	136	73	142	109	
4 - 5,000	: 115	125	68	121	132	119	105	79	124	131	77	145	105	
5 - 6,000	: 112	116	67	113	133	114	106	77	130	141	76	156	108	
6,000 and over	: 116	126	108	112	124	121	105	73	124	125	70	160	103	

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

2/ Farm foods only, excludes fish.

3/ Includes lard.

4/ Includes butter.

5/ Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

6/ Includes all peanuts.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 12. --SOUTH: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, all sources) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)

Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock										Crops				
	All food	Meat	ani-	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy	prod-	All	Grains	Oil	Sugar	Fruits	Vege-	Pota-	
	2/	3/	mals	try		5/	ucts	live-	5/	crops	crops	crops	tables	and	
													7/	8/	
ALL URBANIZATIONS															
All households	91	87	96	97	83	88	126	98	108	80	102	84	97		
Households of 2 or more persons	90	86	94	96	83	88	125	97	107	79	100	84	96		
Under 2,000	77	72	84	82	74	75	149	63	99	52	76	77	82		
2 - 3,000	88	87	106	88	73	86	128	90	105	76	92	86	93		
3 - 4,000	91	86	96	103	83	89	115	109	109	81	101	88	95		
4 - 5,000	101	100	80	113	93	98	113	124	115	99	112	94	107		
5 - 6,000	100	97	100	98	89	97	109	132	114	95	120	90	107		
6 - 8,000	106	102	102	113	102	103	99	130	114	115	130	77	113		
8 - 10,000	107	106	102	119	102	106	87	138	106	113	113	76	107		
10,000 and over	116	113	117	137	97	113	104	159	121	118	149	84	123		
URBAN															
All households	94	97	110	95	77	94	104	111	103	80	110	77	96		
Households of 2 or more persons	94	97	108	94	77	93	103	111	102	79	107	77	94		
Under 2,000	81	94	104	71	52	83	118	74	87	52	86	70	77		
2 - 3,000	88	94	117	86	64	89	112	97	96	63	93	76	86		
3 - 4,000	88	88	107	95	77	89	101	107	103	74	95	74	88		
4 - 5,000	99	103	86	102	84	97	97	127	109	94	118	88	104		
5 - 6,000	99	96	103	106	89	97	95	144	108	98	126	81	106		
6 - 8,000	108	105	116	111	102	107	88	139	111	109	134	77	112		
8 - 10,000	106	108	104	112	99	106	85	142	105	114	113	78	107		
10,000 and over	123	115	141	152	98	119	103	164	125	134	170	79	132		
RURAL NONFARM															
All households	87	79	84	98	80	82	135	99	104	85	94	92	99		
Households of 2 or more persons	87	79	82	97	80	82	134	97	103	85	92	92	98		
Under 2,000	71	59	71	82	69	66	151	66	90	56	73	84	83		
2 - 3,000	86	79	109	84	70	81	138	87	101	85	87	92	97		
3 - 4,000	92	83	79	110	86	87	127	122	111	93	108	103	105		
4 - 5,000	102	100	72	119	102	99	129	124	119	104	101	101	110		
5 - 6,000	99	96	91	116	83	95	127	123	116	87	112	106	109		
6,000 and over	106	100	82	118	104	101	109	134	110	130	126	78	118		
FARM															
All households	89	78	81	102	101	86	157	66	127	69	96	84	94		
Households of 2 or more persons	88	77	81	101	101	86	157	66	127	68	96	84	94		
Under 2,000	80	68	77	91	95	78	168	50	119	50	85	74	85		
2 - 3,000	95	87	68	105	106	92	148	73	134	89	100	98	102		
3 - 4,000	97	87	100	122	103	97	142	82	134	74	108	104	99		
4 - 5,000	103	87	78	143	108	98	132	105	130	105	123	104	113		
5 - 6,000	106	103	109	93	111	104	139	83	128	108	121	95	112		
6,000 and over	98	93	79	123	100	97	120	89	129	87	114	78	101		

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

2/ Farm foods only, excludes fish.

3/ Includes lard.

4/ Includes butter.

5/ Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

6/ Includes all peanuts.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 13--WEST: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, all sources) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)														
		Livestock						Crops						
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food	Meat	ani-	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy	prod-	All	Grains	Oil	Sugar	Fruits	Vege-	Pota-
	2/	mals	try			prod-	ucts	live-	5/	crops	6/	crops	tables	toes
						4/	stoc	stock					and	All
													sweet-	8/
ALL URBANIZATIONS														
All households	107	110	88	113	108	108	93	122	98	108	108	91	107	
Households of 2 or more persons	107	110	88	112	109	108	93	124	98	107	106	92	106	
Under 2,000	97	93	67	105	107	95	102	98	92	101	97	100	102	
2 - 3,000	97	93	74	112	96	94	102	116	91	88	106	94	103	
3 - 4,000	101	107	60	115	101	102	97	127	99	92	92	90	100	
4 - 5,000	104	104	92	107	104	103	92	147	102	106	100	89	107	
5 - 6,000	105	112	88	106	110	108	91	125	100	106	94	77	99	
6 - 8,000	111	108	87	118	111	108	90	124	99	124	125	96	118	
8 - 10,000	122	130	116	128	118	126	84	117	91	131	126	75	113	
10,000 and over	136	148	148	127	125	140	82	109	111	144	137	99	124	
URBAN														
All households	105	107	87	106	104	104	87	121	95	110	111	81	105	
Households of 2 or more persons	105	108	88	106	104	105	87	123	96	109	109	82	105	
Under 2,000	90	86	54	105	94	87	81	111	84	101	110	84	97	
2 - 3,000	85	82	48	105	80	81	96	103	80	82	104	83	95	
3 - 4,000	98	107	58	101	97	99	96	125	97	86	89	84	97	
4 - 5,000	100	100	76	99	104	98	89	145	97	109	102	77	104	
5 - 6,000	107	115	107	101	105	110	84	124	99	111	99	78	101	
6 - 8,000	108	103	77	112	113	103	90	127	100	129	128	86	120	
8 - 10,000	120	126	137	124	113	124	73	113	86	129	129	59	109	
10,000 and over	133	143	152	127	122	137	81	110	111	144	136	94	121	
RURAL NONFARM														
All households	114	120	88	123	110	115	103	135	101	101	108	110	112	
Households of 2 or more persons	114	119	91	123	111	114	104	138	101	102	106	108	112	
Under 2,000	88	82	75	76	97	84	127	79	84	79	85	98	96	
2 - 4,000	110	112	73	128	112	110	100	141	98	101	110	104	111	
4 - 6,000	112	116	106	122	110	114	104	154	110	96	90	99	107	
6,000 and over	143	166	117	139	115	145	98	121	92	130	139	145	136	
FARM														
All households	112	108	93	139	132	116	107	106	114	108	87	121	104	
Households of 2 or more persons	112	108	94	137	132	116	107	104	115	108	86	119	103	
Under 2,000	114	116	74	139	113	114	109	101	116	127	90	128	115	
2 - 4,000	106	100	104	146	111	110	112	98	118	98	76	106	98	
4 - 6,000	105	99	66	131	130	107	107	122	111	104	87	104	101	
6,000 and over	116	120	92	140	128	121	95	108	119	112	102	130	104	

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

2/ Farm foods only, excludes fish.

3/ Includes lard.

4/ Includes butter.

5/ Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

6/ Includes all peanuts.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 14. --UNITED STATES: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, purchased) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

		(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
		Livestock						Crops							
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food	Meat	ani-	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy	prod-	All	Grains	Oil	Sugar	Fruits	Vega-	Pota-	
	2/	meals	try	ucts	5/	live-	ucts	5/	6/	crops	crops	crops	tables	and	All
						4/							7/	sweet-	crops
														pota-	8/
														toes	
ALL URBANIZATIONS															
All households	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Households of 2 or more persons	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	99	99	100	100	99
Under 2,000	68	68	62	60	53	63	126	69	101	58	56	80	78		
2 - 3,000	90	92	84	86	84	88	111	96	100	85	87	98	94		
3 - 4,000	97	97	91	101	99	97	100	109	102	93	96	107	97		
4 - 5,000	106	106	103	108	113	107	93	113	99	103	103	105	101		
5 - 6,000	111	112	117	114	115	114	94	113	99	115	108	102	106		
6 - 8,000	115	115	121	116	121	117	90	114	102	122	118	110	111		
8 - 10,000	116	112	119	123	121	116	82	113	105	137	124	98	115		
10,000 and over	127	122	142	136	138	130	82	105	98	144	151	103	121		
URBAN															
All households	113	113	129	117	114	116	88	106	93	112	121	101	106		
Households of 2 or more persons	112	113	127	117	114	115	87	105	93	111	120	101	105		
Under 2,000	92	97	112	95	76	94	100	81	85	77	95	87	87		
2 - 3,000	100	105	111	104	94	103	97	96	88	85	106	98	95		
3 - 4,000	106	106	115	111	109	108	93	107	96	99	110	107	100		
4 - 5,000	111	112	122	114	117	114	86	112	93	107	116	102	103		
5 - 6,000	118	119	138	124	122	122	87	113	94	119	120	98	108		
6 - 8,000	122	121	140	124	126	125	87	116	100	127	130	107	115		
8 - 10,000	120	116	132	135	124	122	78	111	97	147	133	92	117		
10,000 and over	131	127	153	144	139	135	79	105	97	148	161	100	123		
RURAL NONFARM															
All households	95	96	78	98	97	94	112	108	104	93	81	106	98		
Households of 2 or more persons	95	96	78	97	97	94	111	107	103	92	80	106	96		
Under 2,000	67	65	60	68	59	64	134	70	95	54	46	86	77		
2 - 3,000	90	91	73	82	86	87	123	105	102	90	78	101	98		
3 - 4,000	93	93	69	101	93	91	109	118	105	90	81	110	97		
4 - 5,000	104	104	84	115	115	106	102	122	109	95	85	113	100		
5 - 6,000	107	107	91	110	114	107	106	122	104	113	94	111	106		
6 - 8,000	112	115	97	117	121	115	90	115	104	120	102	119	107		
8 - 10,000	122	125	118	116	133	125	93	131	115	118	120	121	116		
10,000 and over	114	103	110	110	149	114	94	112	99	130	105	127	114		
FARM															
All households	57	53	25	33	47	46	125	73	126	67	46	87	82		
Households of 2 or more persons	56	53	24	33	47	46	125	73	127	67	46	87	82		
Under 2,000	48	48	20	21	28	37	140	59	121	46	34	68	73		
2 - 3,000	58	55	23	38	47	48	128	74	131	72	45	91	84		
3 - 4,000	61	54	28	40	57	50	119	83	132	72	54	96	86		
4 - 5,000	63	53	27	44	67	52	112	94	126	87	57	94	90		
5 - 6,000	71	67	39	44	65	61	112	83	131	99	63	101	93		
6 - 8,000	66	63	32	38	69	58	109	82	126	76	57	103	86		
8 - 10,000	62	51	22	38	70	50	101	88	141	91	55	98	90		
10,000 and over	89	85	67	48	99	82	98	95	130	122	92	87	105		

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food. 2/ Farm foods only, excludes fish. 3/ Includes lard. 4/ Includes butter. 5/ Includes corn used for sugar and syrup. 6/ Includes all peanuts. 7/ Includes melons. 8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 15 -- NORTHEAST: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, purchased) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)												
	Livestock						Crops						
	All food	Meat ani- mals 2/	Poul- try 3/	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts 4/	All live- stock 5/	All Grains	Oil crops 5/	Sugar crops 6/	Fruits	Vege- tables 7/	Pota- toes and sweet- potatoes 8/	
	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/	12/	13/	
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	108	107	133	106	114	111	81	95	87	106	111	110	100
Households of 2 or more persons	108	107	132	106	114	111	81	96	87	106	110	110	100
Under 2,000	79	71	96	80	85	78	94	85	89	78	63	111	82
2 - 3,000	99	103	88	96	107	101	90	100	89	98	90	118	95
3 - 4,000	102	100	115	102	110	104	82	99	88	102	103	115	96
4 - 5,000	108	107	140	104	118	113	77	98	83	100	113	107	97
5 - 6,000	114	111	139	116	123	117	85	104	90	114	114	107	105
6 - 8,000	118	120	162	114	116	123	82	103	93	117	118	109	105
8 - 10,000	114	103	157	129	118	115	76	95	96	130	124	98	110
10,000 and over	117	109	164	134	124	121	69	98	86	107	142	106	109
URBAN													
All households	114	111	158	115	120	118	77	90	80	109	126	106	102
Households of 2 or more persons	113	111	158	114	119	118	76	91	80	108	125	105	102
Under 2,000	86	72	137	101	94	88	70	71	65	89	88	93	82
2 - 3,000	103	104	124	103	112	108	77	91	80	92	110	112	93
3 - 4,000	108	106	137	110	115	112	80	96	84	104	119	118	99
4 - 5,000	112	110	157	105	122	118	75	92	78	102	125	103	98
5 - 6,000	119	117	160	123	127	124	81	95	80	115	129	101	107
6 - 8,000	124	123	202	121	118	130	82	101	89	120	131	107	109
8 - 10,000	111	97	154	134	117	112	73	95	87	135	125	89	108
10,000 and over	118	107	180	138	125	123	68	90	83	105	145	106	107
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	100	102	84	97	110	101	90	112	100	101	78	119	96
Households of 2 or more persons	100	103	85	98	110	102	90	113	99	101	78	120	96
Under 2,000	75	73	72	74	82	75	114	85	102	58	34	122	75
2 - 3,000	101	111	42	94	111	101	108	120	97	111	65	131	100
3 - 4,000	91	91	79	89	102	92	82	114	95	99	68	103	89
4 - 5,000	99	100	101	104	109	102	83	116	92	92	80	123	92
5 - 6,000	105	101	108	107	120	106	96	122	108	114	87	123	104
6,000 and over	112	123	83	106	121	116	81	111	105	113	101	119	104
FARM													
All households	68	65	30	41	62	58	107	99	132	88	53	119	91
Households of 2 or more persons	68	65	31	41	62	58	107	99	132	90	53	119	91
Under 2,000	68	66	30	31	62	57	120	125	135	88	52	143	95
2 - 3,000	64	60	20	43	57	53	109	97	131	95	42	102	89
3 - 4,000	59	52	17	43	64	50	99	87	118	74	47	124	80
4 - 5,000	78	74	44	64	66	68	102	94	143	114	67	101	102
5 - 6,000	70	83	4	35	51	61	104	92	134	91	46	88	90
6,000 and over	79	69	99	49	77	72	97	99	133	97	70	119	95

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

2/ Farm foods only, excludes fish.

3/ Includes lard.

4/ Includes butter.

5/ Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

6/ Includes all peanuts.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 16.--NORTH CENTRAL REGION: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, purchased) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)

Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock										Crops				
	All food	Meat	ani-	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy	All prod-	All live-	Grains	Oil	Sugar	Fruits	Vege-	toes	All
	2/	mals	try	ucts	4/	ucts	5/	stock	5/	crops	crops	crops	tables	and	crops
	3/												7/	sweet-	8/
ALL URBANIZATIONS															
All households	106	108	91	103	115	107	94	102	106	115	95	117	104		
Households of 2 or more persons	105	107	91	102	115	106	94	102	105	113	94	118	103		
Under 2,000	81	79	63	77	79	77	105	85	121	89	57	107	90		
2 - 3,000	95	99	58	92	107	95	97	95	106	96	84	122	96		
3 - 4,000	99	100	77	91	108	98	102	108	108	99	83	129	100		
4 - 5,000	105	107	89	104	119	107	93	107	103	105	88	114	99		
5 - 6,000	116	119	122	111	121	119	94	103	101	127	98	114	108		
6 - 8,000	115	118	104	118	126	118	90	111	105	119	106	124	109		
8 - 10,000	112	110	90	109	125	111	86	114	112	141	117	112	117		
10,000 and over	124	115	127	128	150	126	81	96	95	156	147	102	120		
URBAN															
All households	119	123	118	120	127	123	87	106	98	128	118	115	111		
Households of 2 or more persons	119	123	116	120	127	123	87	108	99	126	117	116	110		
Under 2,000	116	117	119	143	109	119	84	108	111	125	106	112	108		
2 - 3,000	109	121	78	103	120	114	82	91	89	105	107	111	96		
3 - 4,000	113	116	108	107	121	115	95	115	104	114	108	135	108		
4 - 5,000	113	117	116	115	121	117	91	109	98	112	102	115	103		
5 - 6,000	124	128	147	125	127	130	88	105	98	126	109	112	110		
6 - 8,000	122	126	112	124	133	126	88	115	102	129	118	121	114		
8 - 10,000	124	124	103	127	133	124	80	111	108	159	137	110	126		
10,000 and over	131	126	134	140	149	134	78	99	91	161	165	98	125		
RURAL NONFARM															
All households	103	106	77	106	120	106	98	107	105	103	74	120	98		
Households of 2 or more persons	103	105	78	105	120	105	98	109	104	101	73	121	97		
Under 2,000	82	78	73	91	94	83	99	85	109	78	45	98	81		
2 - 3,000	108	110	60	123	126	109	104	126	109	99	90	141	105		
3 - 4,000	89	93	49	85	99	88	108	106	103	83	58	124	91		
4 - 5,000	104	108	58	106	132	107	91	110	107	100	73	120	95		
5 - 6,000	116	122	100	108	129	119	101	109	93	139	90	109	108		
6,000 and over	110	103	118	120	136	114	90	115	107	112	86	132	102		
FARM															
All households	61	55	21	35	66	51	112	72	130	84	45	118	87		
Households of 2 or more persons	61	54	21	34	66	50	112	73	131	84	45	118	87		
Under 2,000	58	56	18	26	47	46	124	69	139	76	37	111	86		
2 - 3,000	60	51	22	43	63	49	117	70	133	78	39	120	84		
3 - 4,000	63	51	22	40	73	52	117	74	140	83	46	121	89		
4 - 5,000	63	54	20	37	78	53	108	80	122	88	53	103	87		
5 - 6,000	73	67	44	43	75	63	108	78	130	107	57	137	95		
6,000 and over	64	58	19	26	78	54	107	75	125	87	51	108	88		

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

2/ Farm foods only, excludes fish.

3/ Includes lard.

4/ Includes butter.

5/ Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

6/ Includes all peanuts.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 17.--SOUTH: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, purchased) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

		(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)												
		Livestock						Crops						
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food	Meat	ani- mals	Poul- try	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts	All live- stock	Grains 5/	Oil crops 6/	Sugar crops	Fruits 7/	Vege- tables	and sweet- pota- 8/	All crops 9/
	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/									
ALL URBANIZATIONS														
All households	85	84	86	84	68	81	123	98	107	77	88	78	94	
Households of 2 or more persons	84	84	84	83	68	80	122	96	107	76	87	78	92	
Under 2,000	61	64	55	48	37	55	140	60	98	43	51	65	73	
2 - 3,000	82	83	96	73	60	78	127	90	105	72	81	77	91	
3 - 4,000	90	87	96	103	79	88	115	110	109	81	96	86	95	
4 - 5,000	101	99	86	118	93	99	114	126	114	99	109	90	107	
5 - 6,000	101	99	90	111	88	97	110	133	114	103	119	91	110	
6 - 8,000	110	105	105	111	111	107	101	132	114	127	132	81	117	
8 - 10,000	115	116	110	129	111	116	88	140	106	129	123	81	114	
10,000 and over	124	118	124	148	111	120	106	161	121	136	162	93	131	
URBAN														
All households	102	104	120	109	87	102	105	112	102	90	117	82	101	
Households of 2 or more persons	101	103	118	109	87	102	104	112	102	90	115	82	100	
Under 2,000	86	100	106	76	57	89	117	73	86	56	90	76	80	
2 - 3,000	96	101	131	97	73	98	114	98	98	71	101	84	92	
3 - 4,000	96	93	117	111	89	97	103	109	103	81	103	78	93	
4 - 5,000	109	112	97	123	96	108	99	129	108	107	130	95	110	
5 - 6,000	107	104	102	127	104	106	97	146	108	111	128	83	110	
6 - 8,000	118	114	127	124	119	118	90	141	111	126	145	85	119	
8 - 10,000	120	120	123	140	114	121	87	145	105	139	125	85	117	
10,000 and over	131	121	150	161	115	128	105	166	125	156	179	87	140	
RURAL NONFARM														
All households	82	79	75	85	68	77	135	99	104	78	79	85	95	
Households of 2 or more persons	82	79	74	84	67	77	134	97	103	77	78	85	94	
Under 2,000	61	59	54	59	43	55	149	63	89	46	46	76	75	
2 - 3,000	76	73	85	61	57	69	138	86	101	79	70	74	92	
3 - 4,000	92	88	83	107	77	88	127	123	111	85	96	101	101	
4 - 5,000	101	95	85	128	100	99	132	125	119	92	94	88	106	
5 - 6,000	97	100	76	99	70	90	126	120	116	93	113	114	113	
6,000 and over	112	107	90	115	119	108	111	136	111	140	132	87	122	
FARM														
All households	49	48	25	26	27	38	142	64	124	47	40	53	74	
Households of 2 or more persons	49	48	25	26	27	38	141	63	123	47	40	53	74	
Under 2,000	42	43	19	16	18	32	147	48	115	31	29	46	65	
2 - 3,000	56	56	26	31	32	45	140	73	132	58	47	65	81	
3 - 4,000	57	51	39	41	37	46	134	82	130	60	55	63	82	
4 - 5,000	59	49	36	44	49	47	125	105	128	84	52	69	89	
5 - 6,000	68	66	60	41	42	57	139	80	128	82	77	54	93	
6,000 and over	63	65	23	41	48	53	115	90	129	74	61	54	85	

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

2/ Farm foods only, excludes fish.

3/ Includes lard.

4/ Includes butter.

5/ Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

6/ Includes all peanuts.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 18.--WEST: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, purchased) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 1/

(Index; U. S. all household average = 100)														
		Livestock					Crops							
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food	Meat ani- mals	Poul- try	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts	All live- stock	Grains	Oil crops	Sugar crops	Fruits	Vege- tables	and tables	All sweet- crops	Pota- toes
	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/	12/	13/	14/	15/
	16/	17/	18/	19/	20/	21/	22/	23/	24/	25/	26/	27/	28/	29/
	30/	31/	32/	33/	34/	35/	36/	37/	38/	39/	40/	41/	42/	43/
ALL URBANIZATIONS														
All households	112	113	88	123	116	112	93	124	97	114	122	97	111	
Households of 2 or more persons	112	114	88	123	116	112	93	125	98	113	121	97	111	
Under 2,000	88	84	50	95	92	83	96	96	89	96	98	96	99	
2 - 3,000	99	96	66	116	98	96	103	117	90	92	119	99	107	
3 - 4,000	105	111	54	119	108	105	97	129	99	96	105	99	104	
4 - 5,000	110	110	87	121	114	110	94	148	102	107	112	95	110	
5 - 6,000	110	114	91	121	123	114	92	127	100	109	104	79	102	
6 - 8,000	119	112	98	129	127	116	92	124	99	140	146	105	127	
8 - 10,000	130	133	133	150	128	134	82	117	91	150	145	78	121	
10,000 and over	150	162	165	151	144	157	84	111	111	163	164	107	134	
URBAN														
All households	116	117	99	129	122	117	88	122	95	121	128	88	112	
Households of 2 or more persons	116	117	99	129	122	118	88	123	95	120	127	90	112	
Under 2,000	99	95	57	120	110	97	79	111	82	113	132	93	104	
2 - 3,000	95	91	57	132	93	92	98	105	80	94	118	92	103	
3 - 4,000	109	117	65	125	114	112	98	127	97	93	105	92	104	
4 - 5,000	110	110	85	121	120	110	90	145	97	112	115	83	108	
5 - 6,000	116	122	113	119	122	121	86	126	98	120	111	84	106	
6 - 8,000	120	111	91	133	132	116	92	127	100	146	149	94	129	
8 - 10,000	135	139	163	154	132	142	70	113	86	156	150	65	118	
10,000 and over	148	157	170	154	143	155	83	111	111	164	162	102	131	
RURAL NONFARM														
All households	118	124	80	132	122	120	102	136	100	102	120	117	115	
Households of 2 or more persons	118	123	82	132	123	119	103	140	100	101	117	115	114	
Under 2,000	86	82	57	93	107	86	108	74	76	77	65	93	87	
2 - 4,000	112	115	63	125	117	111	100	145	98	106	121	115	113	
4 - 6,000	118	121	89	142	126	121	106	155	109	94	104	109	112	
6,000 and over	149	166	135	136	128	150	98	119	89	143	164	153	145	
FARM														
All households	70	62	34	60	63	59	109	106	114	87	85	109	97	
Households of 2 or more persons	70	62	33	59	62	59	108	104	114	87	84	108	97	
Under 2,000	73	70	32	58	48	60	112	101	116	89	82	104	104	
2 - 4,000	67	66	23	41	55	56	112	97	117	86	76	95	94	
4 - 6,000	66	53	22	64	66	54	109	123	111	82	82	84	93	
6,000 and over	84	74	61	82	95	78	97	109	117	93	104	126	99	

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

2/ Farm foods only, excludes fish.

3/ Includes lard.

4/ Includes butter.

5/ Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

6/ Includes all peanuts.

7/ Includes melons.

8/ Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

(Continued from page 17.)

#### Regional Differences in Overall Food Consumption

Consumption of foods from all sources in the North Central Region and in the West in 1955, measured at farm value level, was 107 percent of the U. S. average per person. In the Northeast it was the same as the U. S. average, and in the South only 91 percent as great. (Table 9 through 13) These differences stem partly from the urbanization characteristics of each region, partly from regional differences in distribution of families by income group, and only partly from regional differences in overall food consumption among comparable groups of people.

#### Effect of Differences in Patterns of Consumption

The same index, farm level all sources, shows that urban households in successively higher income groups in all regions consumed more food per person, measured by value, than those in the next lower income group. North central households generally had the highest rate at each income level and southern households the lowest. Rural nonfarm consumption patterns and levels were about the same as urban in each region except the West, where the rural nonfarm overall food consumption rate was generally 10 to 15 percent higher than the urban. Consumption rates in farm households were roughly the same throughout the income range except in the South. There farm consumption increased with income at about the same rate as in southern urban households but on a 5 percent higher level.

Measurement of regional differences in patterns and levels of consumption enables us to spot situations in which overall food consumption could be increased. For instance, since north central households generally consumed food at the highest rate at each income level in all urbanization categories, it is possible to check back to individual food data for each region to see what changes in consumption of individual foods would have to be made by other regions to achieve the north central level of overall food consumption. If households in other regions consumed food at the same rate as north central households in the same urbanization category, overall food consumption per person in the U. S., measured at the farm level, would increase about 7 percent over the 1955 rate.

Comparisons with current value data, available in Survey Reports 1 to 5, provide indications of the part price played in the high consumption rates of the North Central Region.

#### Income Effect

Regional differences in distribution of population by family income group affect average regional food consumption rates since, as we have seen, consumption rates generally increased at successively higher income levels.

Table 19 gives the income-size distribution of family members by region in each urbanization category in spring 1955.

Under present food consumption patterns, any shift in population to higher income groups would result in an increase in overall food consumption. An estimate of the effect on consumption of a projected increase in per capita income can be made by adjusting upward the distribution of family members among the income groups to account for the increase in income, and then re-weighting each consumption pattern by the new income distributions. 4/

Regional measures have an advantage over an all-U. S. measure in such an analysis because it is unlikely that all regions would experience the same change in income. With regional measures, distributions in each region can be adjusted individually as the analyst deems appropriate on the basis of all available information.

### Urbanization Shifts

The cross-section indexes show that there is about as much difference in average per person consumption of all food among urbanization categories in the same region as among the same urbanization category in the several regions. In the Northeast, urban households consumed food at the rate of 101 percent of the U. S. per person average for food from all sources measured at the farm level. Rural nonfarm households in that region consumed food at only 96 percent of the average, and farm households at 112 percent of it. Among regions, we find that urban households consumed food at the rate of 107 percent of the U. S. average in the North Central Region, in the South at 94 percent of it, and in the West at 105 percent.

Differences in consumption rates and in income distributions among urbanization categories as well as among regions account for this. Any shift in population to a higher degree of urbanization would change average per person consumption in the regions, though not at the same rate in all regions.

Here, again, it is unlikely that the same urbanization shifts would occur in all the regions. Separate regional measures enable us to adjust individually the urbanization shifts projected for each region.

If one assumes no change in consumption patterns and income distributions, the effect of any such shifts in degree of urbanization can be calculated for each region and for the U. S. by using the regional cross-section indexes and the income distributions shown above. Or, if some income distributions have been developed to take into account projected income changes, the adjusted income distributions can be used.

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4/ Full details of techniques for this type analysis will be available in a forthcoming Agriculture Handbook, tentatively titled: "Guide to Food Consumption Analysis," by Marguerite C. Burk, scheduled for early 1960.

Table 19.--Regional distributions of family members by family income level, for urbanization categories spring 1955 1/

Urbanization and income group (dollars)	North-east	North Central Region	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Urban</u>				
Households of 2 or more persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 2,000	5.0	4.1	18.2	4.4
2 - 3,000	8.4	7.5	19.3	9.3
3 - 4,000	20.9	15.4	22.8	16.6
4 - 5,000	25.0	24.2	14.8	23.4
5 - 6,000	14.9	13.9	9.5	16.1
6 - 8,000	15.0	19.1	9.8	14.0
8 - 10,000	5.7	5.8	3.4	5.5
10,000 and over	5.1	10.0	2.2	10.7
<u>Rural Nonfarm</u>				
Households of 2 or more persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 2,000	10.0	11.9	31.0	9.2
2 - 3,000	12.6	10.7	19.9	15.4
3 - 4,000	19.5	21.6	21.6	26.4
4 - 5,000	21.0	22.7	13.9	20.2
5 - 6,000	18.3	12.1	6.5	17.5
6,000 and over	18.6	21.0	7.1	11.3
<u>Farm</u>				
Households of 2 or more persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 2,000	25.6	24.8	59.4	21.9
2 - 3,000	17.1	17.1	15.9	9.2
3 - 4,000	22.5	14.1	10.4	22.2
4 - 5,000	11.8	17.4	6.3	17.9
5 - 6,000	8.0	10.1	3.0	11.3
6,000 and over	15.0	16.5	5.0	17.5

1/ 1954 family money income after taxes. Distributions calculated from tables 1 and 2, Reports No. 1-5, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, for only those families reporting income.

### Regional Differences for Commodity Groups

The cross-section indexes presented here also show variations in consumption of major groupings of foods in each region. The "meat animals" index, for example, measures consumption of all food from slaughtered cattle, hogs, and sheep. The "all-livestock" index includes consumption of meat plus dairy products, poultry and eggs, and all other food from livestock.

These regional indexes can be used with measures of consumption of individual foods to illustrate regional differences in how consumption of an individual food fares in relation to overall consumption of its commodity group. For instance, an index constructed from consumption per person in farm households of purchased beef, when compared to the "all-livestock" index of purchased food measured at the farm level (table 20), shows that farm households in the West ate relatively more purchased beef per person than they did all purchased livestock products. Those in the South and the North Central Region, where home production was more important, ate relatively less beef. In the Northeast the relationship of consumption of purchased beef to consumption of all purchased livestock products varied by income groups.

Table 20.--Comparison of farm household consumption of purchased beef and of all purchased livestock products, by income group, by region, spring 1955 <sup>1/</sup>

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100 for each series)						
Region and measure	Income group (dollars)					
	Under 2,000	2-3,000	3-4,000	4-5,000	5-6,000	6,000 and over
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Northeast						
All livestock products	56	53	50	68	61	72
Beef	69	43	45	64	85	59
North Central Region						
All livestock products	47	63	73	78	75	78
Beef	47	38	34	43	62	46
South						
All livestock products	32	45	46	46	57	53
Beef	24	36	33	39	45	54
West						
All livestock products	60	56		54		78
Beef	59	61		55		94

<sup>1/</sup> "All livestock" index values from tables 15 through 18. "Beef" index calculated from quantity data in 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports No. 2-5.

The share of each food group in the "all food" index varied at each income level for each region. The extent of this variation is shown by the value aggregates on which these indexes are based. It is not necessary to publish all the value aggregates since the proportion of each of these food groups in overall consumption of any group of households can be calculated using the U. S. relationships provided in table 21.

Table 21.--Shares of major commodity groups in U. S. average per person food consumption for three cross-section indexes 1/

Commodity group <u>2/</u>	:		
	Retail	Farm level	Farm level
	level	(all sources)	(purchased only)
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All foods	100	100	100
All livestock products	60	71	70
Meat animals	28	38	39
Poultry	7	8	8
Eggs	6	9	8
Dairy products	20	16	15
All crop products	40	29	30
Grains	6	4	4
Oils	3	3	3
Sugars	5	2	2
Fruits	9	8	8
Vegetables	10	6	6
Potatoes and sweet-potatoes	2	2	2

1/ Calculated from unpublished value aggregates of the three indexes.

2/ Food groupings differ between the retail level index and the farm level indexes. See footnotes on tables 4 through 18 for details.

For example, the proportion of each of the major food groups consumed per person in the \$2-3,000 income group of southern urban households is calculated as follows: Table 8 shows that those households consumed meat from all sources at the rate of 94 percent of the U. S. average, measured at the farm level. Since meat accounted for 38 percent of all food consumed in the U. S., according to table 21 above, 94 percent of 38, or between 35 and 36 percent, is the proportion that meat represents of all food consumed by those households, in terms of U. S. all food consumption from all sources measured at the farm level. To put this proportion in terms of all food

consumed by that income group we have to divide by 88 percent (the index of all food consumed per person for the \$2-3,000 group of southern urban households) which gives 41 percent.

By similar calculations proportions were derived for each of the food groups for this and several other groups of households given in table 22.

Table 22.--Share of major commodity groups in all food consumed per person, measured at farm level, for several income groups in the South and the North Central Region 1/

Commodity group <u>2/</u>	South, urban		North Central
			<u>Region, urban</u>
	\$2-3,000	\$5-6,000	\$5-6,000
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All food	100	100	100
All livestock products	72	69	73
Meat animals	41	37	40
Poultry	11	7	8
Eggs	9	10	8
Dairy products	12	14	16
All crop products	28	31	27
Grains	5	4	3
Oils	3	4	3
Sugars	2	2	2
Fruits	6	8	8
Vegetables	6	8	6
Potatoes and sweet-potatoes	2	2	2

1/ Calculated from table 21.

2/ Food groupings differ between the retail index and the farm level indexes. See footnotes in tables 4 through 18 for details.

Besides measuring the relative importance of each food group, these changes in make-up, in conjunction with the cross-section index values, indicate how much of any difference represents substitutions of one food for another and how much represents a change in overall food consumption. To illustrate, 27 percent of all food consumed per person in north central urban households in the \$5-6,000 income group was from crops, and 31 percent for a similar group of southern households. This does not mean that there was a 4 percent substitution of crops for livestock food in the South, because the southern group consumed less food overall, and the 31 percent of their smaller total food was about the same as the 27 percent of the north central larger total. (The southern index of all food for this income group was 99 and the

north central was 111. By multiplying the proportions of food from crops by the respective index of all food consumed we find that consumption of crops was about the same in both regions.) The greater livestock products consumption in the North Central represented about a one-sixth higher level of overall food consumption, measured in economic terms.

#### Making State Estimates

Though regional data represent a big improvement over national aggregates for many types of economic analyses, some food marketing concerns and State agricultural researchers need finer measures with which to study their more limited markets. The appropriate regional cross-section indexes can be used in estimating State consumption rates and will lead to better estimates than those based on national averages.

Some States have income data that can be used to adjust the regional income distributions. Where directly applicable information is lacking, estimates have to be made from whatever material is available. Likewise, if urbanization distributions are not available, they have to be estimated for the State from decennial Censuses. Then by applying the State income and urbanization distributions to the regional consumption rates, an estimate of the average per person consumption rate for the State can be calculated for each of the food groups.

Even city consumption rates can be estimated by using the urban consumption patterns in the calculations with city income distributions.

In making estimates of food consumption rates for areas smaller than the region, the analyst must remember that the smaller the segment of the original measure he uses the more chance for error. But, if State or city estimates are needed, these regional cross-section indexes are probably the best basis for estimating them generally available today.

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For the most part we have considered only the indexes measuring consumption of food from all sources measured at the farm level. The same details are available in the other two indexes and similar manipulations can be made to throw light on problems concerning consumption of purchased food only or consumption of food measured at the retail level.

These new regional indexes, along with the distributions of family members by income group, and the proportions of each food in all food consumption will be directly useful in food consumption analysis. They will also greatly increase the usefulness of previously published regional data on food consumption from the 1955 survey.



